YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours 2010

Highlights:

- There were 19,725 employees in Yukon in 2010, and weekly earnings averaged $919.32.
- Salaried workers averaged $10.76 more per week than hourly workers, and worked 6.0 more hours per week in 2010.
- The public administration sector remained the largest employer in Yukon in 2010, with 32.0% of all employees in the territory. Public sector employees also had the highest average weekly earnings, at $1093.55.

About the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

Statistics Canada conducts two major monthly surveys on employment, wages and hours worked: Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a household perspective and Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) which is an industry perspective. **LFS** provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households whereas **SEPH** provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of payroll deductions administrative data received from Canada Revenue Agency in combination with Business Payroll Survey results.

Estimates from the respective surveys differ for conceptual and methodological reasons: degree of coverage of industries and the self-employed, treatment of multiple-job holders, and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences also vary by industry. Therefore, data produced from each of these surveys addresses different data users needs.

In summary, **SEPH** reflects the 'number of jobs' as opposed to 'number of workers' but excludes business enterprises primarily involved in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military personnel of defense services as well as all self-employed workers.

Yukon Employer Payroll Counts

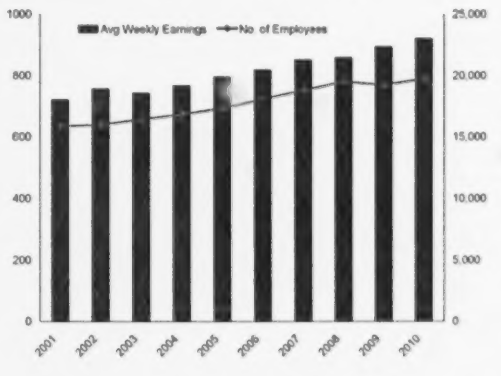
	2009[r]	2010	Change '09-'10
Avg number of **employees** (*including* unclassified businesses)	19,231	19,725	2.6%
Avg number of **employees** (excluding unclassified businesses)	19,007	19,340	1.8%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary	8,171	8,050	-1.5%
Employees paid by the hour	9,807	10,225	4.3%
Avg **weekly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
All employees			
--Including overtime	$891.97	$919.32	3.1%
--Excluding overtime	$858.88	$877.96	2.2%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Including overtime	$1,168.16	$1,202.70	3.0%
--Excluding overtime	$1,144.05	$1,171.29	2.4%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	$639.52	$679.53	6.3%
--Excluding overtime	$595.50	$626.02	5.1%
Avg **hourly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Including overtime	$31.61	$33.44	5.8%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	$21.93	$22.68	3.4%
--Excluding overtime	$21.31	$21.97	3.1%
Avg **weekly hours** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Excluding overtime	37.0	36.0	-2.7%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	29.2	30.0	2.7%
--Excluding overtime	28.0	28.5	1.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027; 281-0036; 281-0030; 281-0038; and 281-0033.

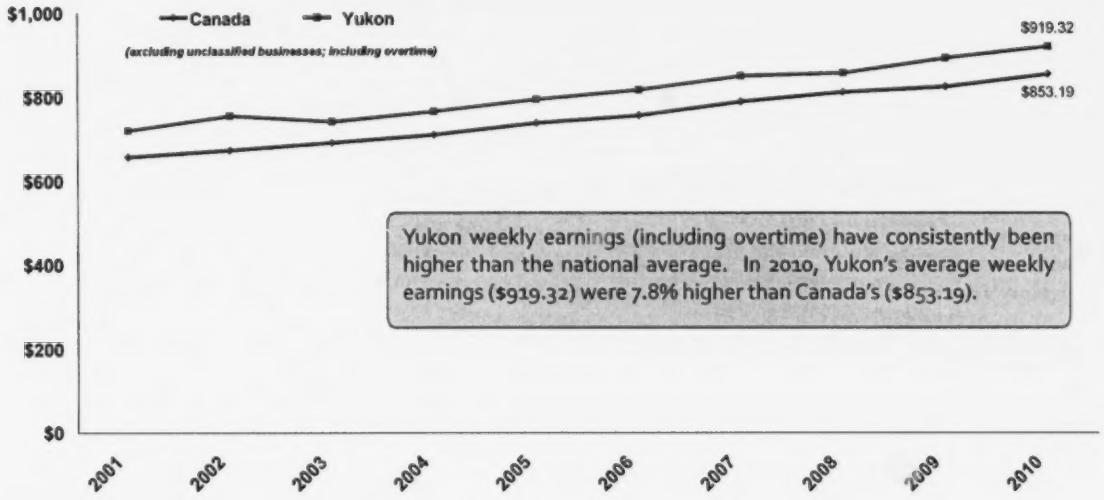
In 2010, there were 19,725 employees in Yukon, and the average weekly earnings were $919.32.

Both employees and average weekly earnings have increased from 2009 to 2010. Employment rose 2.6%, while earnings (including overtime) increased 3.1% annually.

Yukon Earnings and Employees All Industries



Average Weekly Earnings, Yukon vs. Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 326-0021; 281-0027

Comparing 2009 to 2010, Yukon earnings increased by 3.1% while the rate of inflation for Whitehorse (figures not available for Yukon) was 0.8%. This results in a 'real' increase of 2.3% in Yukon earnings. Meanwhile, Canada's earnings increased by 3.6% and the Canadian inflation rate rose to 1.8%. This results in a 'real' increase of 1.8 % in Canadian earnings.

Comparing 2001 to 2010, Yukon earnings increased $198.25, or 27.5% while the Whitehorse inflation rate was 15.5%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 12.2%. During the same time period, Canada's earnings increased $196.18, or 29.9% while the Canadian consumer price index rose by 19.1%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 10.8%.

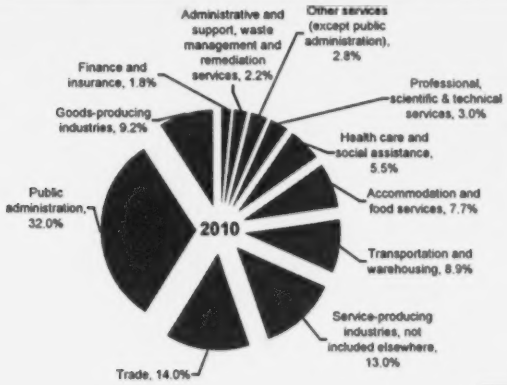
Average Employment and Weekly Earnings by Industry

	Avg # of Employees			Avg Weekly Earnings (including overtime)		
	2009	2010	change '09 to '10	2009	2010	change '09 to '10
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified	19,231	19,725	2.6%	n/a		
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified	19,007	19,340	1.8%	$891.97	$919.32	3.1%
Goods-producing industries	1,636	1,778	8.7%	$1,064.09	$1,083.97	1.9%
Construction	922	x	x	$944.80	x	x
Service-producing industries	17,371	17,563	1.1%	$875.76	$902.66	3.1%
Trade	2,814	2,715	-3.5%	$577.49	$607.07	5.1%
Transportation and warehousing	1,662	1,715	3.2%	F	$866.47	•
Information and cultural industries	434	441	1.6%	F	F	•
Finance and insurance	349	344	-1.4%	F	$1,038.90	•
Professional, scientific and technical services	569	571	0.4%	•	•	•
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	359	429	19.5%	$712.38	F	•
Educational services	x	1,338	x	x	F	•
Health care and social assistance	959	1,059	10.4%	$864.46	$867.04	0.3%
Accommodation and food services	1,493	1,482	-0.7%	$440.73	$475.25	7.8%
Other services[1] (except public administration)	527	540	2.5%	$801.52	$743.96	-7.2%
Public administration	6,211	6,188	-0.4%	$1,064.58	$1,093.55	2.7%
Unclassified enterprises[2]	225	385	71.1%	n/a		

Note: Industry sectors, sub-sectors, industry groups and industries displayed in this table are the only categories that have data for 2009 and/or 2010 available for employees paid by the hour in Yukon.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027 *"•" = no data; "x" = data suppressed; "F" = too unreliable to be published; "n/a" = data not available*

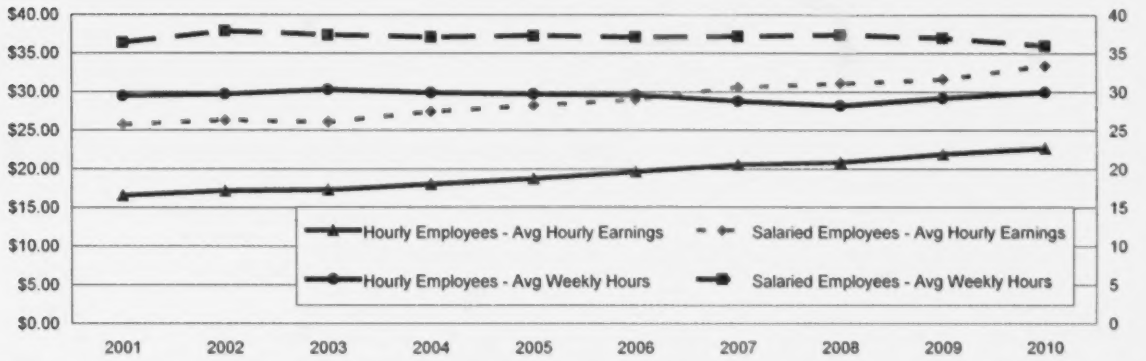
Employment by Industry Sector, 2010


Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, 2.2%
Other services (except public administration), 2.8%
Finance and insurance, 1.8%
Professional, scientific & technical services, 3.0%
Goods-producing industries, 9.2%
Health care and social assistance, 5.5%
Public administration, 32.0%
2010
Accommodation and food services, 7.7%
Transportation and warehousing, 8.9%
Service-producing industries, not included elsewhere, 13.0%
Trade, 14.0%

The public administration sector remained the territory's biggest employer in 2010, representing just under a third of the total employees in Yukon. All industry sectors saw very little change from 2009 to 2010 in terms of proportional employment of the total employees in Yukon.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024.

Earnings and Hours, Salaried vs. Hourly Employees; All Industries*



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0030; 281-0033; 281-0036; 281-0038. *excluding unclassified businesses; including overtime.

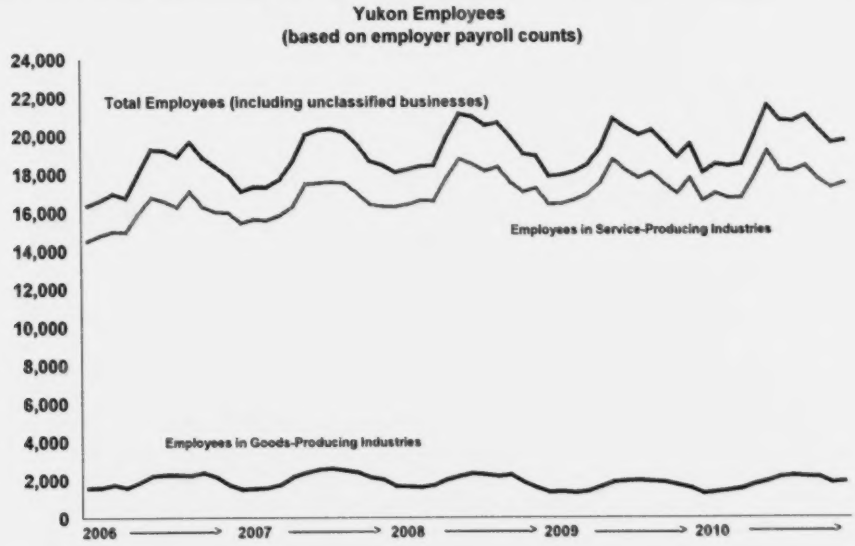
Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime)

	EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				SALARIED EMPLOYEES			
	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings		Standard Work Week	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	$21.93	$22.68	29.2	30.0	$31.61	$33.44	37.0	36.0
Goods-producing industries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Service-producing industries	$20.91	$21.62	28.1	28.8	$31.62	$33.53	36.9	35.9
Trade	$16.58	F	27.2	F	$26.27	F	40.2	F
Retail trade	$15.63	F	26.5	F	$23.19	F	39.2	F
Transportation and warehousing	F	$21.21	F	34.2	F	$26.65	F	39.3
Finance and insurance	F	$22.09	F	27.1	F	$34.56	F	35.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Health care and social assistance	$27.66	$27.30	28.8	29.4	$27.05	$27.77	38.1	36.8
Accommodation and food services	F	$14.54	F	28.2	F	$20.96	F	38.7
Public administration	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Federal government public administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	$36.29	$36.76	38.5	38.3
Provincial and territorial public administration	$28.20	$28.04	20.8	21.8	$36.25	$37.29	36.1	36.2

Note: Industry sectors, sub-sectors, industry groups and industries displayed in this table are the only categories that have data for 2009 and/or 2010 available for employees paid by the hour in Yukon.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0030; 281-0033; 281-0036; 281-0038 "." = *no data*; "x" = *data suppressed*; "F" = *too unreliable to be published*

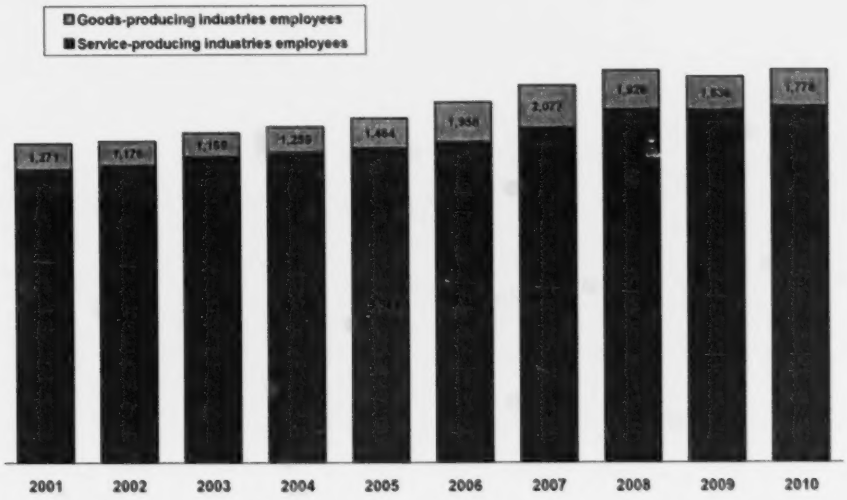
Employment by Month



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0023

Employment in Yukon is cyclical in nature, with increased employees through the summer months and a decrease through the winter. This is most apparent in the service-producing industries sector, in which the largest proportion of Yukoners are employed. The number of employees typically remains highest in the months of June/July/August/September and bottoms out in January.

Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries Employment



In the last decade, about 90% of Yukon jobs have been in service-producing industries. In 2010, service-producing industries employed 90.8% of all classified businesses employees. Comparing 2009 to 2010, the number of service-producing industries workers has increased by 192, or 1.1%, while the number of goods-producing industries workers has increased by 142, or 8.7%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

The following section looks at how employment and earnings have changed within Yukon industries from 2001 to 2010. Over the last decade, employment in all industries increased by 24.5% , and average weekly earnings rose by 27.5%. Across the same time period, the population of Yukon increased 15.1%, from 30,273 in 2001 to 34,847 in 2010. In addition, the Whitehorse consumer price index rose from 97.8 to 114.7, resulting in an inflation rate of 17.3%.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

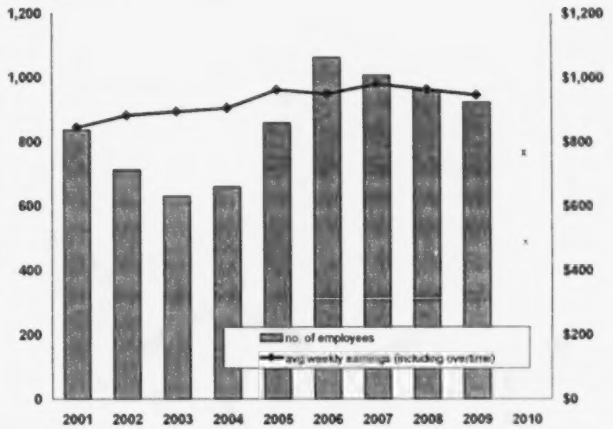
Goods-producing industries include: forestry, logging and support; mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; utilities; construction; and manufacturing. Of these five industry sectors, only construction data is available for Yukon.

Construction

Annual average employment in the *construction* sector is largely project driven, varying from a low of 629 employees in 2003 to a high of 1,062 in 2006.

Annual average weekly earnings have also varied, from a low of $843.92 in 2001 to a high of $979.79 in 2007. Data for 2010 was unavailable.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027



SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

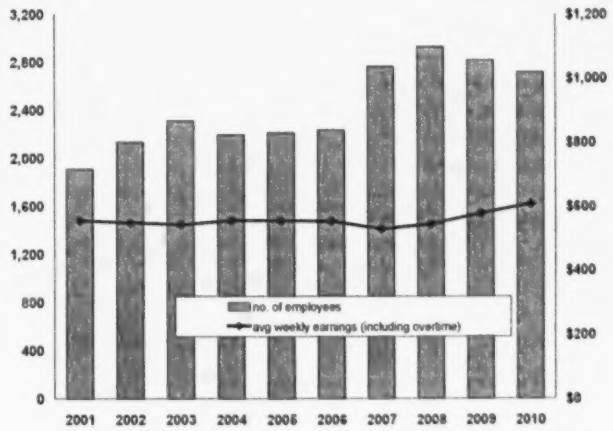
Service-producing industries include: trade; transportation and warehousing; information and cultural industries; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services[1] (except public administration); and public administration.

Trade

Between 2001 and 2010, employment in the *trade* sector increased 42.2% from 2001 to 2010, ranging from a low of 1,909 in 2001 to a high of 2,926 in 2008. Within the trade sector in 2010, employment in *wholesale trade* averaged 322 employees, while *retail trade* accounted for 2,393 employees.

Earnings in the *trade* sector have risen 9.4% since 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

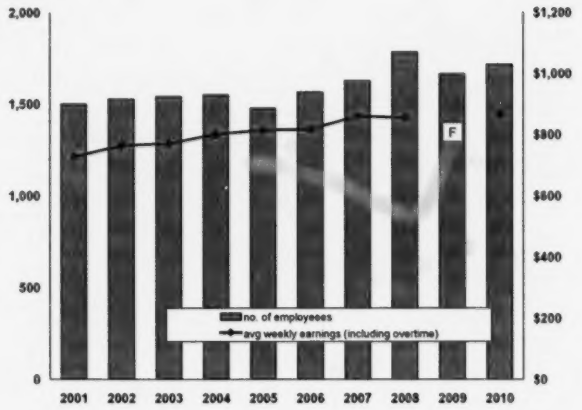


Transportation and warehousing

From 2001 to 2010, the *transportation and warehousing* sector has averaged 1,594 employees, ranging from a low of 1,476 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,782 employees in 2008.

Average weekly earnings have averaged $808.68 in the last 10 years, but increased $138.18, or 19.0% from 2001 to 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

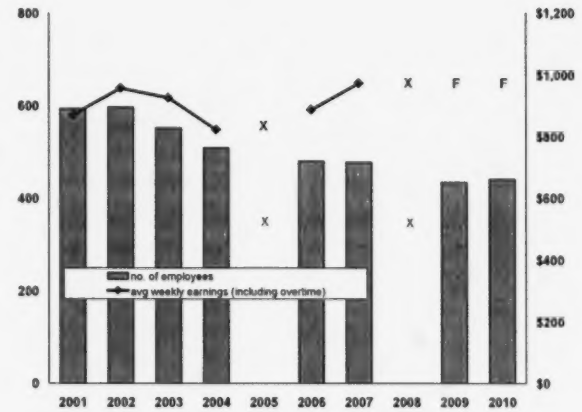


Information and cultural industries

Available data from the *information and cultural industries* sector for the period 2001 through 2010 indicates that employment decreased 25.8% from 2001 to 2010, ranging from a low of 434 employees (2009) to a high of 597 employees (2002).

Across the same time period, average weekly earnings data has been sporadic, ranging from a low of $822.59 (2004) to a high of $972.81 (2007).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

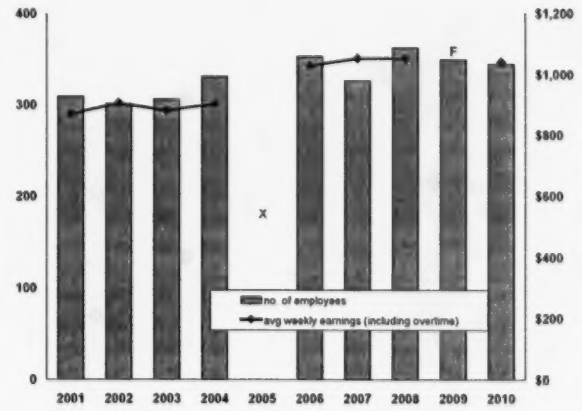


Finance and insurance

The *finance and insurance* employment sector over the last decade has averaged 331 employees. In 2010, 344 people were employed in the *finance and insurance* sector.

Average weekly earnings in this sector increased from $870.42 in 2001 to $1,038.90 in 2010, an increase of $19.4%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

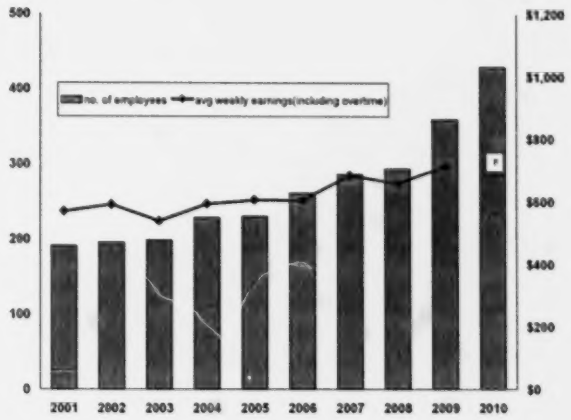


Administration and support, waste management and remediation services

The *administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is a relatively small employer which has risen from 191 employees in 2001 to 429 in 2010.

Average weekly earnings have also increased steadily over the last decade, averaging $616.49 from 2001 - 2009. Data for 2010 was unavailable.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

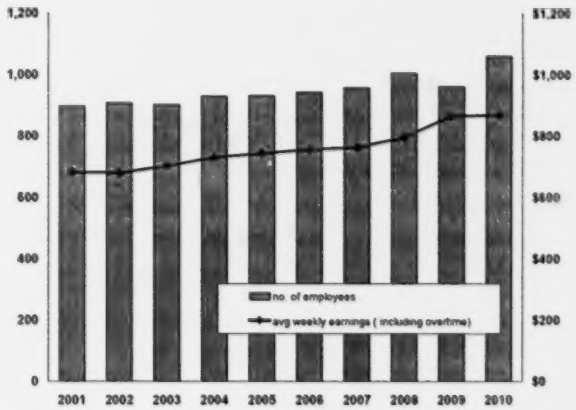


Health care and social assistance

The *health care and social assistance* sector has, aside from the drop in 2009, shown steady annual increases in both employment and average weekly earnings in the last 10 years, culminating in record high employment and earnings in 2010.

Comparing 2010 to 2001, employment has increased by 163 employees, or 18.2%, and earnings have increased by $185.18, or 27.2%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

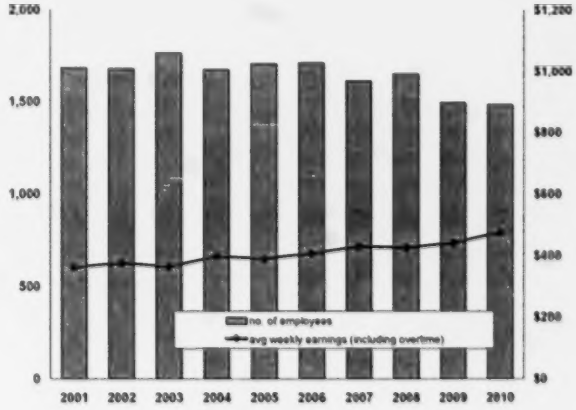


Accommodation and food services

Employment in the *accomodation and food services* sector has decreased markedly in recent years, from a high of 1,760 employees in 2003 to a low of 1,482 employees in 2010. Of the 1,482 employees in 2010 in the *accomodation and food services* sector, 785 were in *accommodation services* and 698 were in *food services and drinking places*.

From 2001 through 2010, the *accommodation and food services* sector earnings has risen 31.4% to $475.25. However, the *accommodation and food services* industry remains the industry with the lowest average wekly earnings.

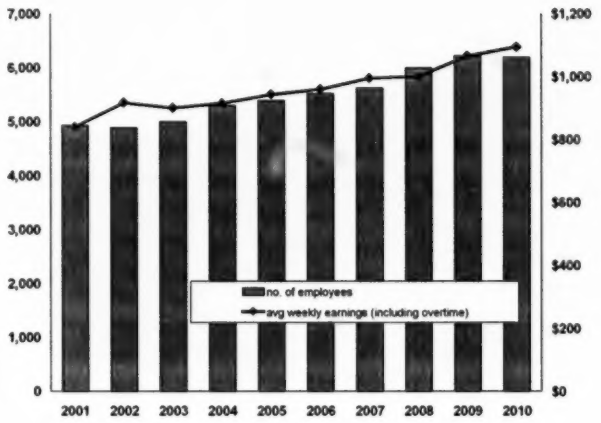
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027



Public administration

With the exception of 2002, the *public administration* employment sector has steadily increased from 2001 through 2010, with annual increases averaging 2.6%. In 2010, the *public administration* sector included 488 federal government, 3,831 territorial, 522 municipal and 1,347 First Nations government employees.

Public administration sector earnings have also increased steadily over the last decade, from a low of $840.43 in 2001, to the 2010 high of $1,093.55. This is an increase of 30.1%. *Public administration* average weekly earnings are the highest of the industries with data available in 2010.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Notes:

[1] *"Other Services (except public administration)"* include: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; private households.

[2] "Unclassified businesses" are business for which the industrial classification (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007) has yet to be determined.

"x" = data suppressed
"F" = too unreliable to be published

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Additional information:
Government of Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics (A-8C)
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Telephone: (867) 667-5640; Fax: (867) 393-6203
email: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca
website: www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/